

present Administration. This Loan and Tariff bill will probably be coupled together, so as to facilitate the passage of both.

THE MEXICAN TREATY.
Intelligence has been received announcing that Ocampo, who recently resigned the Secretaryship of Foreign Affairs to Juarez, for the purpose of coming here to urge the Mexican Treaty, and instructed with full powers, has recommended and abandoned that intention.

THE ENGLISH NICARAGUA TREATY.
The Treaty which Mr. Wyke, the British Minister, has negotiated with Nicaragua, referred to in the Italian news, abrogating the Mosquito Protectorate, and appropriating the reservation and annuity for the Indians, is in exact conformity with the understanding here for the settlement of the Central American question, and forms the last link in the chain of arrangement, Honduras and Guatemala having already given in their adhesion. The rumor of Dimity having opposed this Treaty is absurd on its face.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.
After disposing of the morning business, the Senate went into Executive Session on the Mexican Treaty, and consumed two hours in discussion. Mr. Mason opened, saying he had brought himself with some reluctance to approve this project, because it seemed at first blush to favor a departure from the settled policy of the Government, which he would never consent to sanction. But in view of the state of anarchy which existed in Mexico, he was willing to make the experiment. In regard to the objection urged against Juarez of not representing the regular Government, he supposed he was as much entitled to that recognition as the other faction, and though now exercising authority over a small district of country, he believed, though unable to give any positive assurance to the Senate, that the ratification, with the aid which we would render, would establish the Liberal cause in power.

Mr. Wigfall followed in able and effective speech, denouncing the whole scheme as utterly unworthy of countenance or toleration. There was no Government in Mexico capable of making a treaty, or of carrying out its stipulations if made. We did not want Mexico or her mongrel population. Juarez and his Indian crew could not govern themselves, and if brought into contact with our people, would contaminate them.

Mr. Pugh objected to some of the commercial provisions as favoring certain interests over others, but was willing to take the treaty if amended in these particulars.

Mr. Simons closed the discussion in one of his strong and conclusive practical arguments, exposing the sophistries of the alleged commercial advantages. New-England had no interest immediate or remote in this treaty, but exactly the reverse. It substantially proposed reciprocal free trade with Mexico, which would require us, under the clause inserted in every commercial treaty for the last 40 years, of admitting each nation to an equal footing with that of the most favored, to claim similar privileges, and would result in destroying our revenue and compelling a resort to direct taxation.

This point, and others equally forcible, produced much impression.

Mr. Hammond obtained the floor, and would have proceeded, but for the announcement of Mr. Spink's death.

The subject is postponed till Thursday, Mr. Seward having the floor for to-morrow. The treaty is as dead as Julius Caesar. The developments of today will probably bring several Democratic opponents into line, who yielded to the persuasions of the President, and were prepared to conquer prejudices. Messrs. Hammond, Chesnut, Andrew Johnson, and others, may be counted adversely.

To the Associated Press.
WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 28, 1860.
It appears by a letter from the Secretary of State, communicated to the House in response to a resolution calling for a copy of the Emperor Napoleon's recent letter on the subject of commerce and free-trade, that it has not been forwarded to the Executive by the Government of France, nor has it been officially transmitted by the Acting Charge d'Affaires of the United States at Paris. A printed copy, however, was transmitted by the latter for the information of the State Department, of which a translation has been made.

The floor of the Senate was late in the afternoon, and the House adjourned at 10 o'clock, and New-York, as was expected, adjourned.

The records at the State Department show that the total number of persons embarking at foreign ports for the United States during the year 1859 was 155,500, of whom 96,000 were males.

The Mexican Treaty was to-day debated for several hours in executive session.

Those who have not decided to oppose it, say their minds are open to conviction. The fullest opportunity will be afforded for discussion.

The House adjourned, owing to the failure to order a vote on its passage, until the Speaker's call, which takes its place the sixth or seventh on the calendar.

XXXVTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE.—WASHINGTON, Feb. 28, 1860.

On motion of Mr. MASON (Dem., Va.), a resolution was adopted calling upon the President to furnish a copy of any report made by Congress for marking boundaries between the United States and Great Britain.

The hour of meeting was fixed on, and after Thursday the Senate will meet at 12 o'clock noon.

Mr. CAMELON (Rep., Pa.) presented a petition for the modification of the tariff.

Mr. MORTIMER (Rep., Va.), from the Committee on Commerce, made a report, accompanied by a bill, explanatory of the act to carry into effect the ninth article of the treaty of 1819 with Spain, ordered to be printed.

Mr. DAVIS (Dem., Miss.) moved to take up the bill authorizing the sale of arms to States, and regulating the appointment of Superintendents of public armories.

The question being on the amendment to appoint Superintendents from the officers of the Ordnance Corps.

Mr. HALE (Rep., N. H.) opposed it. He had examined the studies of the department of military academies and found they contained nothing to fit them for service.

Mr. DAVIS said the Senator's remarks had no application to the bill.

On motion of Mr. MASON, the Senate then went into Executive Session. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. MILLSON (Dem., Va.) ineffectually endeavored to introduce a resolution providing for the election of a Chaplain to-morrow.

Mr. SHERMAN (Rep., O.), from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill providing that it shall be the duty of the President to cause his Annual Message and Executive documents to be printed, and copies delivered to the Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House in time for distribution at the commencement of each session of Congress; that said printing shall be executed by the Printer of the Senate and the Printer of the House, at the rates prescribed by law, provided that one-half the sum allowed for composition be allowed to each, and no more than one-third of the total sum to be paid to the printer.

Mr. SHERMAN also reported a bill proposing in place of the present mileage to Members of Congress to allow twenty cents a mile to be computed by a straight line geographical line, and repealing all acts and parts of acts on this subject.

Mr. S. said members receive from \$5,000 to \$8,000 a year. Everybody admits that the present system is unequal and unfair. It was adopted at a time when it required as many weeks as it now does to get here, and to pay members' expenses of traveling as well as of living. This state of affairs does not now exist. He had before him a table showing that a saving of \$200,000 per annum would be effected.

acted by the proposed reform. The amount provided by the bill is more than enough to pay the expenses of a member to and from Washington, traveling in the best state, with his wife and children if the member has any.

Mr. WASHBURN (Rep., Ill.) deprecated hasty legislation, and suggested that the bill be referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. They should do nothing to place it in the power of wealthy men only to come here to serve the country.

Mr. SHERMAN replied that such a reference would be substantially a defeat of the bill.

Mr. WASHBURN (Rep., Ill.) wanted to know how the proposed straight line was to be ascertained.

Mr. SHERMAN replied that it was to be determined by the Committee on Mileage.

Mr. FLORENCE (Dem., Pa.) agreed with Mr. Washburn, and moved to lay the whole subject on the table. The time consumed with the bill would be a waste of time.

The House refused to table the bill 21 against 119.

Mr. JOHN COCHRANE (Dem., N. Y.) understood that the present rates are to be repealed, and members be paid the actual expenses of themselves and families.

Mr. SHERMAN—No. Instead of 40, as now, 20 cents a mile is being allowed, and the distance computed by a straight geographical line, instead of by the mode usually traveled.

Mr. STANTON (Rep., Ohio) said if the bill goes over this would be the last they would hear of it. He hoped a vote would be taken.

Mr. WASHBURN (Rep., Mo.) desired that the bill be printed, and referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union. It would be at the head of the calendar, with the exception of two or three appropriation bills, and would, therefore, soon be reached.

Mr. SHERMAN professed the question on its passage, but would consent to a postponement till Tuesday next.

Mr. STANTON said he would reduce the mileage to 10 cents.

The House seconded the demand for the previous question.

Mr. JOYCEJOY (Rep., Ill.) said it was simply a bill to put the legislation of the country into the hands of the House.

[He was here loudly interrupted by cries of "Order!"] The conclusion of the sentence was lost.

The question was taken on referring the bill to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union. Yeas, 107; Nays, 107.

The original bill was read. It proposes, after the 4th of March next, in lieu of the mileage now provided by the act of 1856 the actual expenses of a member and family in coming to and returning from Washington to his place of residence be paid.

Mr. SHERMAN said that Mr. SHERMAN was a substitute for this, allowing twenty cents a mile to be computed by a straight geographical line, and cutting off constructive mileage.

Mr. WASHBURN (Ill.) wanted to know how large a family the original bill included.

Mr. JOHN COCHRANE (N. Y.) said there should be some limitation of families, for while the followers of a patriarch from Utah would be provided for, a poor bachelor himself would come here alone.

Mr. SHERMAN replied that when the original bill came up to be acted on, the limitation as to families could be fixed.

Mr. DAVIS (A. L. Dem., Ind.) moved to table the subject.

Negatives 35 against 142.

Mr. WASHBURN (Rep., Ill.) wanted to know whether the amendment would not absorb more money than the original bill.

Mr. SHERMAN replied in the negative.

Mr. JOHN COCHRANE inquired what should be considered the family of a bachelor.

Mr. SHERMAN replied his substitute had nothing to do with that. Families were spoken of in the original bill.

Mr. COCHRANE—Ah! but I want to come back to the family relation. [Laughter.]

Dilatory motions were made by opponents of the bill.

Finally the substitute reported by Mr. Sherman for the original bill was adopted—Yeas 128, Nays 44.

After other motions to delay, Mr. SHERMAN moved the previous question on the measure, saying that if this vote was not ordered the bill would go over to the Speaker's table, and there could be no telling when it would be reached.

Further proceedings were interrupted by Mr. RUFFIN (Dem., N. C.) rising to a privileged question.

His name upon the roll for Printer yesterday was not answered. He wished to enter his name on the roll to correct it. This movement created much interest all over the Hall.

By the entering of Mr. Ruffin's name for Mr. Glossbrenner, the election would have been decided, according to the announcement.

Mr. SHERMAN insisted that his own motion should be first put.

Mr. RUFFIN said he would hereafter bring up his question.

Mr. STOKES (S. Am., Tenn.) remarked that he found his own name recorded twice, both for Mr. Glossbrenner and for Mr. Stokes, while he voted for the latter.

The SPEAKER (to Mr. Stokes) said it was not so on the record.

Mr. FLORENCE remarked that Mr. Stokes was reading from a newspaper. Adjourned.

From Albany.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Feb. 28, 1860.

Section 3 of Mr. Briggs's bill provides for an office in New-York for the Harbor Master, Secretary and Messenger, at salaries of \$1,000, and of \$600, to be paid by the Harbor Master out of the fees.

Section nine requires Assistant Harbor Masters to assist in carrying out the provisions of the Act, and in receiving the East River, from No. 2 to No. 9 inclusive, for canal boats; and for that purpose they are required to prohibit and prevent all other boats, ships, and vessels, from entering any of said slips, or anchoring or lying at any of the wharves between said piers during the specified time, and to receive and deliver any cargo, and to receive any of the waters aforesaid, whenever such waters are required for the use of canal boats.

Section fourteen makes it the duty of the Harbor Master or Assistants, to furnish copies of the law to the Captain, owner or consignee of ships, and to receive, ever required, and no person shall be subject to a fine or imprisonment under this act, until a copy has been furnished to him, if so required.

The bill is framed to carry out the recommendation of the Governor in his Message, in which he recommended the appointment of a Captain of the Port as a controlling officer over the Harbor Master Department.

Although members on the Pro Rata bill will stand very nearly on its passage as they did on ordering it to a third reading, its passage is not regarded as certain.

Of those voting in the affirmative, the majority are expected to be against the bill in its final passage. The friends of the bill depend on aid from the Albany and Seneca Railroad men to help them, and Mr. Miller to-day moved to make the Seneca Railroad bill the special order for Thursday, but failed through objections being raised to the introduction of the resolution.

The friends of the bill may get 65, but even this seems now doubtful. At all events the vote will be very close.

Maryland Politics.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Feb. 28, 1860.

The Democratic Convention last night, for the purpose of choosing a nominee for the Charleston Convention, was held at the Baltimore Convention, which meets at Baltimore in March, to choose delegates at large to the Charleston Convention, elected nine Douglas and two Administration delegates.

A resolution also passed by a vote of 53 to 26 declaring Mr. Douglas the first choice of the Democratic party of Baltimore as the nominee of the Charleston Convention, and also endorsing the action of the 14th Congressional Convention which elected Robert J. Brent and Thomas M. L. Nahan, who are Douglas men, to Charleston. The Convention adjourned sine die, with three cheers for Douglas.

Pennsylvania Democratic State Convention.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Feb. 28, 1860.

The whirl and excitement here to-day is very great. The city is crowded to excess with delegates and other politicians, attending upon the Democratic State Convention to be held to-morrow. The trains from all points to-day, came well filled. The head-quarters of Messrs. White and Day, the prominent candidates for nomination for Governor, are at the Keystone House, where all the attractions center. The current this evening is running apparently in favor of Mr. White. The friends of the candidates hold a caucus to-night. The Keystone Club of Philadelphia arrived this evening.

The Baltimore City Railroad.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Feb. 28, 1860.

The majority of the Legislative Committee on the Baltimore City Railroad reported to-day in favor of giving the charter to Brook & Co. of Philadelphia. The minority reported against granting a charter, and the ground of alleged fraud in obtaining the grant from the City Council.

The Louisville Excitement.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Tuesday, Feb. 28, 1860.

John Hawkell, the man arrested on Saturday for sedition, and whose arraignment for examination yesterday caused such an intense excitement, was to-day committed to the city jail, and the sum of \$5,000, which had been held by him, was recommitted. All is quiet in the city now.

The Republican National Convention—Change of Time.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE N. Y. TRIBUNE.
ALBANY, Tuesday, Feb. 28, 1860.

Many prominent Republicans having expressed a desire that the Republican National Convention should be held at an earlier day than that appointed by the National Committee, the 13th of June, Gov. Morgan, Chairman of that Committee, opened a correspondence with his fellow-members with a view to obtaining their opinions as to the propriety of a change, and having heard from all, or nearly all, he called a meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Committee, consisting, in addition to Gov. Morgan, of Messrs. Sherman of New-Jersey, Chase of Rhode Island, Goodrich of Massachusetts, and Mr. Wells, to read the responses he had received and decide upon the propriety of the change proposed. All the members of the Executive Committee were present except Mr. Wells. On reading the correspondence it was found that with few exceptions the Committee were willing that a change should be made if it were thought best by the Executive Committee to do so.

After consultation and discussion they came to the conclusion that a change, appointing an earlier day, was desirable, and accordingly issued the following call:

The question of the propriety of changing the time of holding the Republican National Convention having been submitted to the members of the Republican National Committee, and their views having been communicated by letter, it is determined, in accordance with the wishes of a majority thereof, that the said Convention be held on Wednesday, the 16th day of May next.

(Signed) EDWIN D. MORGAN, Chairman.
WM. M. CHASE, Secretary.
Albany, Feb. 28, 1860.

The change meets with the warm and universal approbation of Republicans here.

To the Associated Press.

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The Hungarian.

MONTREAL, Tuesday, Feb. 28, 1860.

The following was received by the agents of the Hungarian last evening:

"BARRINGTON, N. S., Tuesday, Feb. 27, 1860.
"To H. ALLEN, Montreal.
"I arrived here in the Bohemian at 9 o'clock this morning. One boat, complete, with the oars lashed to their handles has been found bottom up at Port Latour.
"Several pieces of boats have been picked up off Cape Sable.
"Goods are strewn along the beach from Tusket Island round Cape Sable as far east as Ragged Island.
"No more bodies have yet been found.
"I will proceed to the wreck this afternoon.
"A. CRANFORD."

The *Norwich Courant* of Saturday evening states that a letter was received on Friday evening (per steamer Europa), by Mr. Spalding of the firm of W. R. Crocker & Co., which sets at rest all doubt in regard to the fate of W. R. and J. F. Crocker. The letter was dated London, the 19th inst., and disclosed the fact that the writer received a letter from J. F. Crocker, dated Liverpool, the 8th, in which he states that himself and brother had taken passage in the Hungarian, and would sail on that day.

Non-Arrival of the Anglo-Saxon.

PORTLAND, Tuesday, Feb. 28—12 p. m.

There are, as yet, no signs of the steamship Anglo-Saxon, now fully due here, with Liverpool dates of the 15th inst.

The Canadian Parliament.

QUEBEC, Tuesday, Feb. 28, 1860.

Parliament opened to-day at 3 o'clock with the usual ceremonies.

The Governor's speech announces that a reply has been received from the Queen of England to the invitation of the last session of Parliament, and that the Prince of Wales may be expected to visit Canada during the coming summer. He refers to the aid given by the Government to the transmission of the European and American mails by the Canadian steamers; speaks of the settlement of the boundary line between Upper and Lower Canada; and of the consolidation of the Municipal law of Lower Canada; congratulates Parliament on the issue of the consolidated statement of Canada; calls attention to the law of debtor and creditor; to the present system of currency and banking rates; with a view to further legislation; also to the administration of the Crown lands; congratulates the House on having surmounted the financial difficulties; says that papers will be laid before the House with reference to the consolidation of the public debt, and the recent success of the Minister of Finance in obtaining credit; that he impresses on the Government the necessity of strict economy; asks the requisite provisions for the public service; and asks a subject of congratulation in the beautiful harvest of last season, and the present signs of revival of commerce; trusts that the marks of returning prosperity may continue to increase, and that law and order may be maintained, and rejoices that but few subjects of a broad and important character remain requiring immediate legislation.

Kansas and Slavery.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Feb. 28, 1860.

The bill abolishing Slavery in Kansas, which was vetoed by Gov. Medary, has been passed over his veto by a vote of 30 to 7.

An extra session of the Missouri Legislature, called by the Governor to take action on the railroad bill, met at Jefferson yesterday. This morning an original resolution was offered by the election of Christopher Krutner of St. Louis as Speaker of the House.

Fatal Affray—Three Men Killed.

RICHMOND, Va., Tuesday, Feb. 28, 1860.

Yesterday, in Pennsylvania County, as Capt. Vincent Withers was taking testimony relative to the divorce of his granddaughter from a man named Clemens, Clemens and his brother became angry, and a fight ensued, in which Clemens was killed. The latter fired, and shot both dead. A grandson of Withers, named Smith, attempted to enter, when the three Clemens fired upon him. Smith immediately killed him with a bowie-knife. Withers is seventy-five years old, well known, and was formerly President of the Danville Railroad.

Marine Disasters and Ship News.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Feb. 28, 1860.

The brig Victoria, from Cardenas for Baltimore, before reported ashore of Wilcomico, is now going to pieces, though some of her cargo may be saved.

The bark Frank, from Boston, reports that she passed, on the 24th, 30 miles east-north-east of Cape Henry, the wreck of a schooner about one mile long, having a hull of white, and a red bottom, and a black and white striped flag.

The bark Jubilee, from Cardenas, bound to Boston, put in here lately.

Robbery in Rochester.

ROCHESTER, Tuesday, Feb. 28, 1860.

The dry goods store of Messrs. Hubbard & Northrop of this city was broken into late night, and \$4,000 worth of black and fancy wiles stolen from it. There is no trace of the thief.

Lieut.-Colonel of the 71st Regiment.—Last evening a caucus of the officers of the 71st Regiment was held at the Armory, in Centre street, in order to nominate a candidate for the position of Lieut.-Colonel, made vacant by the promotion of Col. Butterfield to the command of the 12th Regiment. Considerable interest was manifested in the result, as the nominee of the meeting will likely be elected. On the first ballot Capt. Alex. P. Kinnan of Company E. was nominated, and the nomination was afterward made unanimous. The result seemed to give general satisfaction.

FROM WASHINGTON.

LEUT.-GOV. FORD THE HOUSE PRINTER—MR. BLAKE ON MR. SPINK—MR. TOOMBS—GOV. SEWARD'S SPEECH.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27, 1860.

Our friends in the House feel great relief at the termination of the contest for Public Printer. It had become vexatious and wearisome to the last degree. Thomas H. Ford, the successful candidate, is a native of Ohio, where he now resides. He commanded a company in one of the Illinois regiments during the Mexican War, of which Col. Samuel R. Curtis, now Member of the House from Iowa, was Colonel. In politics, Mr. Ford was formerly a Whig. On the repeal of the Missouri compromise and the consequent general breaking up of parties, he became identified with the American organization. In 1855, as a concession to that branch of the allied forces, he was placed second on the ticket with Salmon P. Chase in the warm contest of that year in Ohio, Mr. Chase running for Governor and Mr. Ford for Lieut.-Governor.

Gov. Ford was an active member of the North-American National Convention, which sat in the City of New-York in June, 1856, and nominated Col. Fremont for President and Gen. John C. Fremont for Vice-President. Upon the nomination of Fremont and Dayton by the Philadelphia Convention, and the withdrawal of Johnston, Gov. Ford took the stump for the Republican ticket, and rendered valuable services in that memorable campaign. The writer hereof repeatedly met him in the States of New-York, Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, and Connecticut, doing yeoman's work for the cause.

Gov. Ford has highly effective qualities as a public speaker, and we believe he delivered about one hundred addresses, in six or eight States, during that canvass. He has been an active Republican since those stirring times, and is prepared to enter the field again so soon as the Chicago Convention shall indicate for whom he is to do battle.

He was brought forward as a candidate for Printer, in the caucus, by Gov. Corwin. He owes his election to Mr. Reynolds of the Albany District. Mr. Ford, though present, has not voted for Printer until to-day. This morning he voted for Mr. Winton of New-Jersey, the only Democratic editor in that State who sustained Mr. Adrain in the contest of 1858. Wishing to see his long, lingering, perplexing affair at an end, Mr. Reynolds, learning from the Tellers' desk that his vote would elect Mr. Ford, he obtained a release from his "pair" with Mr. J. Morrison Harris, and promptly gave it to Mr. Ford, thus affording relief to the candidate, to the Republicans, to the House, and to the public business. Many thanks to Mr. Reynolds!

After the election of Printer, Mr. Harrison G. Blake of Ohio delivered an eloquent eulogium upon Mr. Spink, who died ere Congress assembled, thus creating a vacancy which Mr. Blake was elected to fill. Mr. B. comes from the District of Columbia, and is a worthy successor of that able and faithful Republican.

Mr. Toombs has been blazing like a volcano to-day in a two hours' reply to Senators Doolittle and Clark, principally to the former. His language, violent and vituperative, dogmatical and denunciatory, fiery and intemperate, delivered from behind a pile of books, whose contents he garbled by repeated quotations, and whose covers he belabored with incessant blows, demonstrated nothing except that he was either incapable of comprehending Mr. Doolittle's points, or of stating them fairly, or of refuting them manfully.

Expectation is on tip-toe to hear Gov. Seward on Wednesday. Doubtless the Senate will be more crowded than upon any previous occasion this Session.

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